REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,865.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8

Fourth and succeeding insertions — „ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

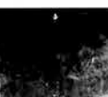
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. GREY, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd May 1874, at 4 P.M.

May 1874.		May 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves Tuticorin	10
„ Ratnagherry	3	„ Colombo	11
„ Vingoria	3	„ Galle	12
„ Goa	4	„ Negapatam	15
„ Carwar	4	„ Madras	17
„ Mangalore	5	„ Coconada	19
„ Cannanore	6	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Tellicherry	6	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Calicut	7	„ Gopalpore	21
„ Beypore	7	„ False Point	22
„ Cochin	8	Arrives at CALCUTTA	24
„ Alleppy	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MOHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		May 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSREH	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Guadur	29	„ Fao	13
„ Muscat	May 1	„ Koweit	15
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bushire	15
„ Linga	5	„ Linga	18
„ Bahrein	7	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Bushire	9	„ Muscat	21
„ Fao	9	„ Guadur	23
„ Mahomerah	9	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSREH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHISON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

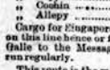
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave positively on 21st April.)



THE Splendid S.S. COLOMBO, 2,626 Tons, JOSEPH BROWN, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fifty First and Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 20 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	„ 300

Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer HANKOW, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, 3,591 Tons Register, and 700 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain WILLIAM SYMONDS, who has been long and favourably known in the East India and China Trade, will be despatched from Bombay on the 27th inst. a. This Vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China Trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel, there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking Saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The WHAMPOA having established a name for speed may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., of NOAL.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hard-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 27th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE (3,763 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain A. PARISH, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain A. E. BARLOW, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo to Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

MIRZAPORE.. 3,763 TONS 600 H.P., 27th April 1874.
INDUS..... 3,473 „ 500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 1ST MAY.

THE fine new S.S. COLOMBO, 1,948 tons, (belonging to Messrs. Watts, Milburn & Co., Owners of the Hankow and Whampoa), THOMAS MCNAIR, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MURIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 19th April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ORSIDUE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following Orsidue :

On account and risk of whom it may concern—

J B—C—V B—No 1-5—5 Cases Orsidue No 3, ex steamer Calypso—
„ No 6-10—5 Cases Orsidue No 3, ex steamer Castor—

The above goods are more or less damaged by salt water.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHREECRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction room, the following Goods :—

3 Bales Grey Shirting.
5 „ Grey T. Cloth.
4 „ Grey Madapolams.
5 Cases White-ground Print.
1 Ditto Fancy Printed Muslin.

1 Case Fancy Goods, consisting painting brushes, mariner's compasses, tar oy patent pencils, notes and pocket books, slate needles, buck-handled and ivory, dressing and tooth combs, brush combs, snuff boxes, fancy boxes, comb and glove cases, &c., &c.

On account of the underwriters—

S S—E—770—1 Case Boots and Shoes, damaged by saltwater, landed ex s.s. Bellona.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable han some Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain ware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, &c., the property of Surgeon Major N. Lloyd. The same comprises handsome richly engraved glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot-water curry-dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, a set of spoons and forks, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a double-barrelled breach-loading gun by "Anson," richly carved black wood furniture, such as a round dining table, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, circular pier and side tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, rich drawing-room carpets, a handsome centre ottoman, a first class grand square piano by Broadwood and Son, a handsome plated 3-light argand lamp, first-rate chromolithographs in gilt frames, four post bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes press, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a first-rate large camera, photographic apparatus, med cal books, choice plants, a fine garden or croquet tent, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built miniature Brougham by "Black and Son."

A pair of handsome fast-trotting Australian Horses, sets of English plated-mounted double Harness, 2 Goats, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, a light English-built buggy, Horse, &c., at Khumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, &c., the property of Major J. C. Trestrail.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated glass, and porcelain ware, a full-toned English mahogany piano, carriages, horses, sets of double and single harnesses, choice and rare plants, &c. at Malabar Hill, next to Mr. Jamsetjee Nayrcki.

On WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c. the property of H. J. F. Thompson, Esq., the same comprises, rich thin-stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware such as a set of dish covers to taining 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, epergne, a set of spoons and forks, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a double-barrelled gun by Reilly and Co., &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, circular and pier tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, teapoys, lady's handsome writing table, handsome Brussels carpet, plated 3-light argand lamp, a first-class rosewood semi-grand piano by Schiedmayer and Sohne, four-post bedstead, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown pre ses, chests of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A pair of handsome Carriage Horses.
A set of English brass-mounted Carriage Harness.
Unless previously disposed off—
1 Double-seated Brougham by shanks of London in good order with shafts and pole
1 Grey Australian Mare
1 Pair of Arab Horses, Chestnut and Bay, height 14-1½
1 Kathiawar Cow and Calf.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Barihoy Mohulla or Nagdevee Street.

On THURSDAY the 23d instant at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Shaik Fured bin Shaik Esmail, the husband and sole heir and legal representative of the late Ameenabebee, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Vuliy Mahomed Bin Bachoo Meya, B ws Meya Bin Rawtools, and the late Sarabai widow of Mahomed Hafez Kabeer :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground belonging to one Abba Ebrahim Futtay Mahomed Muccanum and here itaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Barihoy Mohulla or Nagdevee Street, outside the Fort, admeasuring eleven feet in breadth and sixty-five feet in length, be the same little more or less and now sel by the Collector of assessment under No. 61, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west several back compounds, on or towards the north by the house of Hadjee Salamon Goolaree and on or towards the south by the house of Goolam Mahomed and Abdool Gafoor Cazzee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, at their Auction Room No. 4 Forbes Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY the 6th proximo at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Kessowjee Jadowjee Esq., on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Sha Madun Govindjee and Rajbaee, widow of Bharmull Tezaey :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (formerly two houses) standing thereon, situate in Cazee Syed Street on the east side of the said street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-six square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage for hallalkhores, on the west by the said Cazee Syed street, on the north by the house of Somsoodeen Chandy, and on the south by the house of Nursey Natha, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 709, and which said two messuages are registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 61.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq., on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Lilbai, widow of the late Veerjee Nursey :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Cazee Syed Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three-hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public sweepers passage, on the west by the said Cazee Syed Street, on the north by the house of Madun Govindjee, and on the south by the chawl of Lilbai, the widow of Veerjee Nursey, which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 703, and which said house premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 65.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER
No. 6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the second day of May 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhooleshwar, hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Canoba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 1869.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that cart or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two ranges of buildings and two stables and premises, all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwar road in the Bhooleshwar subdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said cart or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhooleshwar road, and on the south by the property of Culliandass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgage, at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Attorneys for Anpoornabai.

FOR SALE, the Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay :—A first-class rosewood, tricord check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two light English-built nearly new miniature Broughams, two new boat-shaped open Carriages, self-driving Pusctons, Shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Loggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

ANOTHER
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22ND APRIL.

THE ACCOMPLISHED VOCALISTS, INTRUMENTALISTS COMEDIANS, AND DANCERS IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME,
HUMOROUS, ELEGANT, SPARKLING AND REFINED.
NEW BALLADS, GLEES, MADRIGALS, &c.,
Rendered with the exquisite taste and finish by the INCOMPARABLE CHOIR OF VOCALISTS,
MESSRS. HENRI, NORVILLE, PIERCE, & HOGARTH.
J. O. PIERCE IN NEW MUSICAL SELECTIONS.

BURLESQUE PROMENADE CONCERT, A LA COVENT GARDEN.

GO AND SEE THE RHINOCERASOUS.

DAVE CARSON AND HARRY LESLIE,
In an entirely New Comic Sketch, Entitled,
CHINK APPALOOLOO,
OR
THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

AMATEUR CONCERT.

AN AFTERNOON AMATEUR CONCERT will be GIVEN by the ORGAN COMMITTEE in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

TICKETS, Rs. 2 EACH.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIAN GYMNASTIC TROUPE will make their first appearance
ON THE ESPLANADE, IN THEIR PAVILION,
ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST APRIL 1874.

Performance will consist of
SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC SONGS, DANCES, ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC DISPLAYS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Class Reserved Rs. 3; Unreserved Rs. 2; Second Class Rs. 1; Third Class As. 8.

Doors open at 8 P.M., and Performance to commence at 9 P.M. sharp

G. ST. CLAIR WOODBURN, Manager.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer of BLYTHWOOD, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING for countersignature to the Undersigned. Consignees must be ready to receive their Cargo as it comes to hand, failing which it will be landed by Captain Miller at the risk and expense of the concerned.

ALSEN, RIEBE, & Co,
Bombay, 20th April 1874. Agents.

THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for 1872-73 can be had in the Bombay Collector's Office, New Secretariat Building, at Rupees Eight per Copy.

A. JERVOISE, Acting Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 20th April 1874.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. DE DOUZA begs to inform VISITORS to MATHERAN, that he has lately built a very spacious BUNGALOW attached to the Hotel, which, besides the advantage of a comfortable accommodation, presents a beautiful and distinct view of Bombay. The rooms are THREE SEPARATE BUNGALOWS, besides the ABOVE, which are commodious and very convenient for Families.

TERMS MODERATE.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Annual Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1873.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Luckmeedass Dharsey, deceased.
5. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT in a Retail Business. Apply by letter only, stating Salary expected, to MR. FROST, Messrs. Morgan and Balcristna's, Poona.

A BARGAIN.—A Dugald's Lockfast D. 12 Bore P. P. RIFLE, by W. W. GREENER, in case complete, Rs. 325.—Apply to WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.

A LADY, residing in a healthy part of Surrey, is desirous of RECEIVING THREE or FOUR quite YOUNG CHILDREN to bring up with her own TWO. Ample References will be given. Reply D. C., Post Office, Red Hill, Surrey.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The Illustrated London News, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The Saturday Review says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The Literary Gazette says: "It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The British Quarterly Review says: "Under the head of 'The Story Tells,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The Bookseller says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

HATS AND HELMETS,
SPECIAL SHAPES
FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Cash.	Credit.
Best Dress Hats L. & B..	14 0	16 0
Drab, extra quality	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, A. & Co's	12 8	14 0
Drab, very light	8 8	10 0
Straw Hats	3 0	3 8
Tweed Hats	5 0	5 12
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps, Glengarry's..	5 0	6 0
Handford's, High Flat Crown	7 8	8 8
Woburn's, Stiff Felt	7 8	8 8
New Port, Very Light	7 8	8 8

	Cash.	Credit.
Tavistock..Half Stiff	7 0	8 0
Blandford..Extra quality, High Round Crown	9 8	10 8
Truro, Stiff Felt	7 8	8 8
Argyle..Half Stiff Felt	7 8	8 8
Ryde, Soft Top, Stiff Brim, Medium Round Crown	6 8	7 8
Brown Felts in all shapes from	7 0	8 0

	Cash.	Credit.
Asquith & Co.'s Celebrated Shooting Hat, Cork and Felt, wide Brim	13 8	15 0
Extra quality, double Cork	16 0	18 0
Regulation, White Helmets, Extra quality	14 8	16 0
	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, side Brim, low Crown	8 8	10 0
High Drab Helmets with Patent Inner Band	18 0	20 0

A FRESH SUPPLY.
FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Ladies' White	2 8	3 0
Do. two Buttons	2 12	3 0
Gents' White	2 12	3 0
Do. Dog Skin	2 8	3 0
Dents own Driving Everlasting	3 4	3 12
Regulation White Doe	3 8	4 0

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A small quantity of Ladies' Kid Gloves, perfectly soft, slightly damaged, 6 pairs for Rs. 6-0.

GENT'S BRACES.

French Webb	1 12	2 0
Guyots, all Colours	2 0	2 0
India Rubber Cantab	1 12	2 0
Scarlet Berlin, extra long	2 8	3 0
United Service, Bridle Leather, the strongest made	3 8	4 0

GENT'S THREE FOLD LINEN COLLARS.

Extra Deep Turned Edges, for Indian Washing	6 0	7 0
West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Full Mail, Tennyson, Strand, Haymarket Per Doz.		
West End, With Tie for Dux, Flannel Shirts	6 8	7

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY, GOLD ON IVORY.

Will last for years.

Front Studs, per set	4 8	5 0
Collar do. each	1 8	1 12
Solitaires per pair	4 8	5 0

UMBRELLAS, FOXES' PARAGON FRAMES.

Best Italian Silk natural sticks with strong well-bound Frames	10 8 to 13 8	12 0 to 15 0
Alpaca, natural sticks	6 8	7 8
Cambric Covers for the above	2 8	3 0

WALKING STICKS, NATURAL HANDLES.

Hazel, Blackthorn, Cherry, Orange, Minature, Rattans from	1 0 2 8	1 4 3 0
Monster Rattans ...from		

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

ASQUITH & COMPANY.

NOTICES.

THE HOMEWARD BOUND are invited to inspect the unrivalled accommodation offered by the Steamers HANKOW, 100 A 1, 3,591 Tons and 700 H.P., and WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 3,835 Tons and 500 H.P., which vessels will be despatched for Liverpool on the 27th instant and about the 4th proximo, respectively. Passages can be secured by application to

GINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of HARDWARE, Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 3 and 5 light Lustres, Mother-of-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, on Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with tinted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 20TH APRIL 1874.

REUTER'S telegram of this morning gives the Liverpool Cotton Market as opening firm, probable sales 15,000 bales, the day's receipts at the American ports being 6,000 bales as against 5,000, and the exports to Great Britain 4,000 against the same quantity on the corresponding date last year. Private messages confirm this, and we hear that the current estimates of this week's receipts are 35,000 bales, which as against 47,000 for the corresponding week last year would be in favour of the market; at the same time we learn that a portion at least of the late activity is attributable to a reported overflow of the Red River, and without reliable information as to the damage likely to result it is impossible to estimate the importance of the report. At the moment, however, there can be no doubt that the leading articles are in favour of the market, and with the amount of confidence which has been established it will require decidedly adverse news to induce a reaction.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—Buyers of Sterling Bills have again shown great firmness, and rates close in their favour, say—Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 9-16d.; Credits, 1s. 11¾d.; Documents, 1s. 11 13-16d. per rupee. The additional firmness may be attributed in some measure to the usual indisposition to buy on mail day, but there has also been a considerable increase in the amount of paper offering, owing to the heavy Cotton purchases during the past few days, and a continuance of this would go a long way to support rates. *Government Paper* at the moment is quite out of request, and although in the absence of business, quotations are not quotably altered, there can be no doubt that sellers are willing to accept a slight reduction.

The SHARE MARKET has been strong at a further advance in Bank of Bombays, Colabas and the leading Spinning Companies, but other securities are unaltered. The following are closing quotations :—

	Rs
Bank of Bombay	772½
Ditto 2nd Issue	438½
Colaba Land Company	1,420
Mazagon Land	960
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390
Alexandra Spinning	1,510
Dharumsey Spinning	1,800
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,415
Manockjee Petit's ditto	1,430

The COTTON MARKET opened with quite an excited feeling this morning, and large purchases were effected at an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy. The demand has been very general for all descriptions, but the better descriptions of Dhollera have been most in favour, and Mowa has been sold at Rs. 185 per candy. This spurt—taking into account the advance in Freights and Exchange—now places our values beyond Liverpool currencies, and unless the advices continue strong a quieter feeling should supervene.

FREIGHTS have been very active, and a large amount of tonnage has been taken up during the day, chiefly in steamers at £ 2-16-3 to £ 2-17-6 per ton. Sailing ships are firm at £ 3-7-6 to £ 3-10-0 As usual speculators have been the largest operators, and dull advices respecting Cotton would doubtless induce an easier tendency.

PIECE GOODS AND YARNS are steady but unchanged, business having been circumscribed by the mail.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 18th April, compared with the statement issued on 11th April :—

LIABILITIES.	11th April. Rs.	4th April Rs.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs.50,00,000		
Second issue of do. of do. do. do. ,, 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. on Account of Call of; Rs. 125 per share ... ,, 11,88,750	71,78,625	71,88,750
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	55,79,036	64,19,241
Do. do. do. at Branches	31,78,010	29,22,065
Other Deposits	1,12,96,931	1,09,69,838
Post Bills	23,166	23,352
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,95,925	3,65,452
Rs.	2,88,82,613	2,91,19,706
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	20,63,005	23,64,641
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	11,79,778	10,38,747
Loans, on Security of do. do.	36,78,137	31,51,950
Current Accounts, overdrawn	61	61
Bills Discounted	1,02,40,875	1,06,87,743
Stamps	5,087	5,560
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,08,855		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 95,000		
	4,07,855	4,08,855
Bullion	2,35,282	44,193
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,12,226	1,51,779
Cash and Currency Notes	1,04,70,217	1,15,66,562
Rs	2,88,82,613	2,91,19,706

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (April 13th) with a general cargo and one hundred deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain G. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant, from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

THE S. S. MURIEL, 671 tons, Captain G. Cowell, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool (March 16th), calling at Malta, Port Said, via the Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers : Mr. and Mrs. Higman, Mr. C. Wood, Mrs. Wilkinson and six children, Mrs. Nicols and daughter. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 tons, Captain G. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee and Cutch with a general cargo, 32 horses, and the following passengers :—From Cutch—Mr. and Mrs. Kessowjee Naique, Mr. Nursee Kessowjee and son, and fifty-three followers, Captain Goodfellow, Captain French, and one deck passengers. From different ports.—Mrs. Cunningham, Dr. Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. Hamed, Mrs. Lukmanjee and one hundred deck passengers.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER MEINAM left Calcutta on the 14th instant with the following passengers for Europe :—For Marseilles—Mr. Ingram, Hon'ble J. A. Glover, Doctor and Mrs. Macnamara and three children and one European servant, Mrs. Thompson and five children, Mr. G. De Leemaus, Mr. Latapie, Mr. Determes and child, Mons. L Sentis, Consul General of France. For Naples—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer and two children, Mr. Melizi Cesare, Miss Clara Rossi, Miss Lesena Felicita, Mr. Sant Ambrossio Guiseppe, Mr. Lavoni Angelo, Miss Rosina Antonezzi, Mr. Magri Antonio, Mr. Angelo Camboni, Mr. Melchiorri, Mr. Citerio Marcelli, Mr. Rampezzotti Ettore, Mr. Vaicaroni Francesco, Mr. Colombino Dominico, Mr. Mattioli Lino, Mr. J. B. Brown, Mr. A. Grandi, and Mr. E. Percallini.

MESSRS. RUSSATTINO & Co's S.S. ARABIA, 763 tons, Captain G. Caboara, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Genoa (March 23rd), calling at Livorno, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden via the Canal, with the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs Stevenson, Captain Cunningham, Mr. A. Lungous, Mr. Albrato, Mrs. Meiffre, Mr Grey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mags. She brought the following cargo:—3 cases cheese, 1 case mustard, 5 cases perfumery 1 case ink, 2 cases stationery, 91 cases Vermouth, 120 case liquor, 6 cases fruit in spirits, 13 cases candied fruit, 1 case preserved fish, 9 cases preserved sardines, 1 case labels, 2 cases capsules, 16 cases paper, 748 cases wine, 22 kerels wine, 2030 empty cases, 2 barrels and 1 hogshead brandy, 12 cases pepermint, 10 cases Vermouth, 28 cases corks, 32 cases champagne, 17 boxes sewing machine, 1 package shoe, 1 case pictures frames, 546 packages marbles, 2 packages seeds, 2441 packages marble tiles, 15 barrels oil, and 1 case medicine.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. NUBIA, 2096 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne (March 26th) with the Australian mail and the following passengers :—From Melbourne to Suez—Rev. D. Copeland. From Sydney to Brindisi—Mr. Murray. From Melbourne to Brindisi—Mr. Andrew. From Sydney to Venice—Mr. Smith and Mr. Patterson. From Melbourne to Venice—Mr. Schofield, Mr. Davies, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Westley, and Mr. Burkett. From Sydney to Calcutta.—Mr. Troup. From Sydney to Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Dr. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Aldridge, Mr. Slater, Mrs. Riley, Captain Challis R. N., Mr. Brown, Mr. Graham, and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs, Rutledge and two girls, Mr. and Mrs. Wyscliskie, Mr. Hoyle, Mrs. Bisdee, Mr. Allan, Mr. Boult, and Mr. Gilbert. From Glenely to Venice—Mr. Backler, Mr. A. G. Dawner, and Mr. A. Myers. From Galle to Southampton.—Mr. Flower and servant. From Melbourne to Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. Crumley and son, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. Moore, Miss Wright, and Mr. H. Pender. From Glenely to Bombay.—Mr. Mackelvie. The Nubia brought the following cargo :—25 cases tallow, 3 boxes treasure, 1 box silver, 23 cases jam, 3 cases meat, 7 cases biscuits, and 12 bales gunnies.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Nubia (s)	Hall	Melbourne, March 26.
	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Goa, April 13.
	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Muscat, April 1.
	Blythewoode (s)	Miller	Calcutta, April 8.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Celestial Empire	Key	Havre.
	Lombardy (s)	Gillson	Aden and Suez.
	Greenock	Walker	Liverpool.

The steamer Elgin, Miller, to Liverpool, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Orchis, to Liverpool.
Steamer Muriel, to Liverpool.
Steamer Arabia, to Genoa &c.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.
16 Dacca (s) ..... Balantin ..... Moulmein, April 9.
Ailsa ..... Russell ..... Demerara Dec. 16.
City of Madras ..... Halley ..... London, Jan. 12.
April. DEPARTURES.
16 Ships Oscott, City of Calcutta, and Rathfern.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella (s), 1 case umbrellas, A. Burjorjee and Co ; 3 cases umbrellas, H. Dawcockhan ; 66 casks fire clay, H. Allybhoy and Co. ; 5,000 fire bricks, and 51 barrels fire clay, M. M. Mody and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Zambesi (s), 30 cases claret and 5 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Hindoostan (s), 150 cases geneva, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Columbo (s), 11 cases medicines, S. Heptoola ; 3 cases dye, F. A. Davur.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 50 casks brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS—20TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 50 bales cotton, the L. A. and A. Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.
Pagsans, 40 bales cotton, Nemee Versee ; 50 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers ; 58 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Heerjee,
Helen Scott, 400 bales cotton, Grenden Tippet and Co. ; 250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton, and Co.
Ellerslie, 53 bales cotton, Jamnadass Tricomdass ; 100 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co.
City of Richmond s, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Persian Empire, 1,5 0 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Tagus s, 89 bales cotton, Khimjee Jeewa.
Colombo s, 15 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon ; 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co ; 21 bales wool, Mahomedbhoy Corjee ; 55 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co.
St. Elmo, 120 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Hankow s, 75 bales hemp, Jetha Pursotum ; 400 bags wheat, Joonus Nuthoo ; 20 bales wool Gowalbhoy Somjee ; 37 bales wool, and 19 bales cotton, Ramjee Roychund ; 59 bales cotton Kesowjee Ramjee ; 56 bales cotton, Jumnadass Tricumdass ; 200 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, N. G. Abram ; 130 bales Cotton, Kooja Daisur; 53 bales cotton, Bowjee Bhoyraj, 100 bales cotton, Young and Co. ; 12 bales wool, Veerjee Vussunjee.
Bellona s, 29 bales cotton, Ragowjee Bhoja ; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co., 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 500 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co, 50 bales cotton, M. Prosjee and Co.
Elgin s, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Riga s, 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
Atlantic s, 250 bales cotton, Goculdass Madowjee & Co ; 150 bales cotton, Dayall Juiraz ; 50 bales cotton, Bhimjee Jewraj ; 250 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co. 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co ; 500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co ; 500 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 35 bales wool, Soordeedass Meoljee ; 87 bales wool, B Fakerchand ; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 200 cotton, L. Khimjee & Co.
Whampoa, 800 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart & Co ; 400 bags wheat, Joonus Nuthoo ; 200 bales cotton, Coverjee Mowjee & Co ; 55 bales cotton, Thakersey Khetsey ; 150 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Runchordass Vurjeewandass ; 117 bales cotton, Muncekram Candass ; 200 bales cotton, Bhimram Bungajee ; 46 bales cotton, Runchordas Motichund ; 465 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Cella s, 800 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart & Co ; 125 bales cotton, Khimraj Bhutur ; 376 bags gall, Jetha Pursotum.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy s, 2 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co. ; 4 cases shawls, R. L. Southern and Co
Colombo s, 367 bundles gall, Dewjeebhoy Mahomed ; 25 cwt. horns and 9 bales hide, Abdool Rymon Amed ; 4 bales hides, Suckoor Futtabhoy ; 5 bales hide, Rymtoola Goolam Mahomed ; 23 bales fibres, Ahmed Khooby ; 1,000 bags linseed, Edward Baudry and Co. ; 75 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 1,000 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co. ; 2,000 bags linseed, C. H Taylor.
Mirzapore s, 1,706 bags coffee, 32 cases paper, 5 cases tea, 22 cases cardamoms, 385 packages ginger, and 200 bales cinnamon, P. and O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Royal Minstrel s, 150 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co. 400 bags wheat, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenhaven, 500 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Peter Jobson s, 32 bales skins, Jacob, Sawoo and Co. 52 bales skins, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Mirzapore s, 909 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co
Calhexene, 700 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.
Finellin, 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia, s, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 1,143 bags wheat, Alsen Riebe and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, A Kunklerand Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers : 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 400 bales cotton, G. I. Sigg and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia (s), 100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, A. Trading and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam (s), 288 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co. 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomarjee and Co. ; 35 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 16 chests opium, Rebemoobhoy Habibhoy ; 60 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co. ; 61 chests opium, E. J Abraham ; 12 chests opium, H. Jan Mom-ed Abdool Khaluck ; 10 chests opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 234 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 23 chests opium, R. Dhunjeezhaw and Co ; 5 chests opium, Sumurathroy Khetsedass ; 24 chests, Hajee Adam Ismail and Co. ; 15 packages samada stones, Futtehboy Ameejbhoy ; 38 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata ; 16 chests opium, H. Esmail H. Habib ; 12 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee and Co. ; 9 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee ; 4 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co. ; 17 chests opium E. D. Sassoon ; 16 chests opium, Bhaychund Joomkha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s, 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co., 10 chests opium, Sumurathroy Khetseedass ; 24 chests opium Tarachund Settaram ; 37½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co., 22½ chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall ; 31 chests opium, Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody ; 10 chests opium, S. Kheiseedass ; 22 chests opium, Kadernath Gunshamdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 17.

Spens, Sub Lieut., Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Meerut.

APRIL 18.

Cunningham, Captain, 7th Regt. N. I., from leave, from England.
Aitken, Lieut Col., Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Lucknow.
Stevenson, Major, Poona Horse, from leave, from England.

APRIL 19.

Battye, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Allahabad.
Levin, 1 lieut., Bengal 2/19th Regt., on leave, from Allahabad.

APRIL 20.

Nalon, Surg. General, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Crumley, Conductor, Commissarit, Dept., on sick leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 20.

Barr, Lieut , Bengal, 17th Regt. N. I. on sick leave, to England.
Welsh, Lieut., Bengal 2-25th Foot, on leave, to England.
Armstrong, Captain, Bengal, 4th Regt., on leave to England.
Blandy, Lieut., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Belgaum.
Armstrong, Surg , Bengal A. M. D , on sick leave, to England.
Maitland, Dy. Surg. Genl., Med. Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Pemberton, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Gordon, Captain, Royal 73d Foot, on leave, to England.
Boone, Captain, Madras 6th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Secundrabad.
Day, Surg. Major, Madras Med. Dept, on leave, to England
Harper, Major, Brigade Major, on leave, to Jullunder.
Disney Lieut Captain, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Umballa.
Fuller, Col, Madras R. H. A., on duty, to England.
Jones, Col., R E, on leave, to England.
Manderson, Major, Bengal 19th-3rd R. A, on medl. cert., to England.
Thompson, Major, Bengal S. C., on furlough, to England.
Aitken, Lieut. Col., Bengal S C, on Medl Cert, to England.
Pogson, Col., 17th Regt, N. I., to join, to Poona.
Nolan, Surg. Genl., on duty, to Aden.
Pollock, Captain, Madras R. A., on furlough, to England.
Battye, Major, Bengal S. C., on Medl. Cert., to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 18.)

The Revd M E Mills assumed charge of the Nagpur Chaplaincy from the Revd G T Carruthers, on the 27th ultimo.

Mr H Read, Depy Commissioner, transferred from Bhandara to Raipur, assumed charge of the latter district from Mr S Ismay, Asst Comr, on the 7th instant.

Mr H L Dennys, Extra-Asst-Comr, made over charge of his duties in the Nagpur Division, on the 7th instant.

The three months' privilege leave of absence granted to Surgn-Maj D W Trimnell, Civil Surgn, Raipur, is cancelled at his own request.

Maj H Fraser, Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from Narsinghpur to Bilaspur.

Mr D G Proby, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Bilaspur, is transferred to Narsinghpur.

Mr A C Bainbridge, B C S, appointed to be an Asst Comr, in the Central Provinces, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 14th instant.

Mr G W MacGeorge, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, and Mr J H Glass, Ex Engr, 4 h Grade, made and received over charge of the Kanhan Divn on respective duty on the 16th current.

The following police transfers are ordered :—
Mr Ispet Carter, from Narsinghpur to Bilaspur.
Mr Inspector Gordon, from Bilaspur to Narsinghpur,
Mr Isaac Watson of the Wardha District is granted two months' leave on Medical certificate, from the date on which he avails himself of the same.

Mr S Jacob, Asst Com, has been placed in charge of the Nagpur treasury vice Mr H L Dennys, Extra Asst Comr, temporarily transferred to Bengal.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette, April 16.)

Surgn Maj C P Costello, 6th Punjab Infantry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Civil Dept, is appointed to the medical charge of Srinagar for the season of 1874.

Mr J W Barns, Supt of Canal Irrigation, Bhawalpur State, has obtained furlough to Europe for six months, with effect from the 8th April 1874.

Mr. B H Baden Powell, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th April 1874.

Surgn W Center, M D, Chemical Examiner, and Professor, Medical School, Lahore, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave of absence on full pay, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough for eighteen months, granted him.

Mr W Fitzcithly, Extra Asst Comr, is transferred from the Amritsar to the Ambalah district.

Mr. F E Rose, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, 2nd Division, Ambalah and Lahore Div sion, is allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days, on full pay, with effect from the 10th April, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to port of embarkation.

Coll J D Campbell, R E, Supg Engr, 1st Grade, having returned from furlough is appointed to officiate as Supg Engr of the 3rd Circle during the absence of Mr Purdon, who has proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Maj A M Branfoith, R E, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, attached to Special Survey Division, Western Jamna Canal, is allowed three months' privilege leave, from the 12th May 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces' Gazette, April 18.)

Lieut R J Young, Dist Supt of Police, Ghazeepore three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th April 1874.

Mr F Thompson, Dist and Sessions Judge, Furruckabad, the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement from the service, with effect from the 20th April, 1874.

Mr F Throshill, Mag and C Jr, three months' privilege leve, with effect from the 6th April 1874.

Mr W T Martin, Asst Settlement Officer, Humeerpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st May, 1874.

Mr J Sheetz Civil Surgn of Futtehpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th May 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

The undermentioned Gentleman, on special duty in connection with Famine relief operations, to be Special Mag, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 2nd Class, for the punishment of offences committed by the men employed under their charge :—

Capt A D Anderson, R H A, Lieut A J Pearson, R H A, Lieut A T Weller, H M's 60th Regt, and Lieut G Mangles, H M's 40th Regt.

With the sanction of the Govr-Genl in Council, His Honor the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to appoint Mr Maynard Brodhurst, Dist and Sessions Judge of Benares, to officiate as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the N W Provinces until further orders.

Mr G H Paisley, Mag and Colr, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Furruckabad.

Mr C A Daniell, Mag and Colr, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Gorukhpore.

Mr E S Robertson, Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade, to offic ate as Mag and Colr, Azimgur, vice Mr C A Daniell.

Mr J C Ellis, Civil Surgn of Etah, to officiate as Civil Surgn of Futtehpore during the absence on leave of Mr J Sheetz, or until further orders.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following posting :—

In supersession of Not fication, dated the 4th of April, Capt F H Alexander, Offg Asst Dist S pt of Police, 2nd grade, to Allahabad.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following reversions and promotions :—

With effect from the 22nd March, 1874 :—

Capt J C Dowds, offg Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, to the 4th grade ; and Lieut H J Young, offg Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, to the 5th grade.

From 3rd March, 1874, the date on which Mr G E Wasd availed himself of subsidiary leave—

Mr C F Hall, Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr of the 1st grae ; and Mr G E Low, Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.

From 3rd March, 1874, the date on which Mr T B Tracy availed himself of subsidiary leave—

Mr G Adams, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collector of the 1st grade ; and Mr H F D'O Moule, Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collector, 2nd grade.

From 15th March, 1874, the date on which Mr W M Tidy assumed charge of his office at Scharunpore—

Mr W M Tidy, Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade ; Mr G Adams, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade ; and Mr H F D'O Moule, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Magand Colr.

From 19th March, 1874, the date on which Mr H M Rogers assumed charge of his office at Jaunpore—

Mr H M Rogers, Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.

From 4th March, 1874, the date on which Mr D M Gardner assumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Jaunpore—

Mr M S Howell, Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr of the 1st grade ; and Mr H F D'O Moule, Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.

From 28th March, 1874, the date on which Mr W Irvine assumed charge of his office at Scharunpore—

Mr W Irvine, Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr J Kennedy, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, from Scharunpore to Saharanpur.

Mr W Barry, Asst Mag and Colr, from Bareilly to Moradabad, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr T W Hooper, Asst Mag and Colr, Bijnour, in the same capacity to Etawapore.

Mr G H Last, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and Asst to the Suptg Engr, 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, transferred the Mutra-Hatrass Light Railway.

The services of Mr W F Richardson, Ex Engr, Kaya Canals, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Suptg Engr, 4th Circle, Irrigation Works, for speed delivery.

Mr G C Kantzer, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Bundelkhund Irrigation Surveys, is placed in temporary charge of the current duties of the Keyn Canal Division, vice Mr Richardson, Ex Engr.

Lieut E W Cresswell, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Kassgunge Division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed the prescribed colloquial examination in Hindoost nee on the 2nd March last.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 6th April 1874.

Capt A F Jones, Genl List, Infantry, is transferred from the 37th to the 39th N I, as a doing duty officer

The following officers have been directed to proceed, at the public expense, to the stations specified against their names, and report themselves to the Chief civil authority, for duty in connection with the famine relief operations :—

Lieut (Local Capt) G Oakes, 2-19th Foot, to Patna.

Capt A D Anderson, R A and Lieut A J Pearson, R A, to Allahabad.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty at convalescent depots during the ensuing hot season :—

Surgn Maj W Cherry, 5th Lancers, Dalhousie.

Surgn G Corry, 2nd Batn 25th Foot, Landour.

Surgn E F Boult, 2nd Batn 19th Foot, Kussowlie.

Surgn D C Grose, Murree.

Surgn R N McPherson, 51st Foot, Nynee Tal.

The undermentioned officers have been placed at the disposal of Govt for duty in connection with the Famine Relief works, and are to report themselves to the Comr of Patna, travelling at the public expense, viz :—

Vety Surgn G A A Oliver, R H A, Vety Surgn F Ewing, R Avet. urgn W Walker, 15th Hussars, and Vety Surgn J E Ephick, R A Vety Surgn C Full, s has been placed at the disposal of Govt for temporary employment under the special stud commission, at Buxar, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers, lately arrived from England, are attached for duty as follows :—

Vety Surgn B A W Powell to the Royal Artillery at Benares.

Vety Surgn H Batchelor to the Royal Artillery at Sealkote.

To travel at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R H A—Vety Surgn J Ferris (A Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before medical board.

4th Hussars—Capt F Gooch, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

19th Hussars—Maj (Paymaster) A B de Lasalle, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board ; and thence to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut W White, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation on private affairs. (This cancels the leave granted to Lieut White in G O C C 13th October 1873, p 428.)

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col W J Bradford, (20th Bgde,) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Capt J F Pierson, F Batty 20th Bgde,) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut F M Longcroft, (G Batty 20th Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Qrma ter J Fyfe, (13th Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Vety Surgn J Gibbs, (18th Bgade,) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot (2 d Batn.)—Maj E A Stuart, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board

36th Foot- Lieut and Adjt W A Smail, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

20th Foot—Maj J S P Clarke, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Capt R S Shinkwin, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

33rd Foot—Capt R Taylor, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a med cal board.

Late 15th N I—Maj L E Evans, (offg Wing Officer 31th N I.) to Mussoorie, from the 30th March to the 30th Septr, on medical certificate. (This cancels the leave granted to Maj Evans in G O C C 23rd March 1874, p. 122.)

The Com-G is pleased to appoint Capt G W C Plowden, S C, Station Staff at Moradabad, to officiate as Bgde Maj at Meerut, vice Capt G L K Hewett, appointed offg Depy Asst Adjt Genl, at Head Quarters.

The Com-G is pleased to post Maj (Brev Lieut Col) R W Hinxman, 2-60th Rifles, Asst Adjt Genl, to the Lahore division.

The paragraph of G O C C dated 19th March 1874, page 116, relative to leave granted to Maj W H Worsley, No 5 Batty 6th Bgde R A, is cancelled. The leave granted to that officer in G O C C 29th Jan 1874, page 41, will h ld g od.

Maj H L Hawkins is directed to do general duty at Rawulpindee, when re ieved from his present Offg appointment of 2nd in Command 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Capt R Ives, Genl List, Infantry, recently posted to the 36th N I, is transferred to the 2nd N I, for duty.

Capt J C S Windham, R H A, having completed the duty for which he was detailed in G O C C dated 15th Oct 1873, page 430, is directed to rejoin his battery, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers having completed the duty for which they were detailed in G O C C 15th Oct 1873, page 431, and G O C C 5th Feb 1874, page 42, will rejoin their respective batteries, travelling at the public expense :—

Capt A E Garnault, R A, Capt T Walker, R A, and Lieut C Green, R H A.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 21st March 1874, appointing Capt the Hon'ble C E Edwardes, 4th Batn Rifle Bgde, to officiate as Dy Asst Qrmr Genly, vice Brev Lieut Col C M McGregor, proceeded on special famine relief duty, with effect from the 6th Feb 1874, no officer qualified in the native languages being available.

Oudh Division order, dated the 24th March 1874, directing Surgn A McM Pearson, 2nd N I, at Gorukhpore, to assume medical charge of the troops of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry at that station, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th March 1874.

Presidency District order, dated the 21st March 1874, directing Surgn A J Wall, M D, who reported his arrival from England, to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital, as a temporary measure.

Rohilcund District order, dated the 23rd March 1874, attaching Capt A R Loughnan, S C, to the 11th N I, for duty, with effect from the 23rd inst, the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Bgde Maj, Bareilly.

Sealkote Brigade order, dated the 17th F by 1874, appointing Surgn R Reburn, 1st Batn 6th Foot, to the medical charge of the Sealkote Military Prison.

Allahbad Brigade order, dated the 22nd Feby and 23rd March 1874, directing, on each occasion, that all reports of the station be made to Col C R O Evans, R A, in consequence on the departure of the Maj Genl commanding on inspection duty.

Chuckrata Station order, dated the 26th March 1874, appointing Brev Capt J J Hamilton, 8th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Lieut s Brown.

2nd N I—Regimental order, dated the 10th March 1874, making the following officiating appointments, with effect from the 8th March 1874, consequent on Lieut Col R Y Chambers, offg 2nd in Command, having proceeded on famine relief duty :—

Capt J A D Gordon, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieut B Channer, Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut C W Monypenny, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars—Lieut R E Grey, to England, per troop ship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

4th Hussars—Capt W G Tarrel, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Maj J W Colington, (G Batty 8th Bgde,) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Late 15th N I—Maj L E Evans, (offg Wing Officer 31th N I.) to Mussoorie, from the 30th March to the 30th Septr, on medical certificate. (This cancels the leave granted to Maj Evans in G O C C 23rd March 1874, p. 122.)

The Com-G is pleased to appoint Capt G W C Plowden, S C, Station Staff at Morad

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

LONDON 20TH APRIL.

A motion of Dr. Kenealy for a new trial of the Tichborne Case on the grounds of technical informalities and of Chief Justice Cockburn having prejudiced the jury, has been refused. All legal points are reserved.

The Indian transports Crocodile and Jumna have arrived at Portsmouth.

THE CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, 19TH APRIL.

Marshal Serrano is resuming operations in conjunction with General Concha against the Carlist flank.

LONDON, 18TH APRIL AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5½d.
Exchange on India	1s. 10¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96¼.
4½ do. do.	98.
5½ do. do.	102.
Oriental Bank Shares	£45-10.
Chartered „ „	£14-10.
Do. Mercantile „	£26.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£36.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£42,250,000.
„ Notes in circulation	£104,000,000.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	93.
5 do. French Rente, 1872	95f.
Bar Silver	58d.

The Bombay Mails of the 31st ult. were delivered in London to-day.

Arrival—Gungadhur.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. W. HINXMAN, 60th Rifles, is posted as Assistant Adjutant-General to the Lahore Division.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, K.C.S.I., has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 9th instant.

THE Reverend A. H. Etty, M. A., late of St. John's, Calcutta, has been appointed to officiate at Chaplain of Rangoon Cantonment with effect from the date of his arrival at Rangoon.

WE are told that an advance of Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India, in aid of the construction of the telegraph line from Kooshteah to Julpigoree along the Northern Bengal Railway.

Two of the Burmah new papers have been cruizing in broken water and have experienced grief in consequence. The *oulmein Advertiser* has been cast in Rs. 1,000 damages for libel, and the *Rangoon Mail* Rs. 200 for defamation.

THE Secretary of State for India, we hear, has sent out some twenty copies of Dr. Fayrer's "Clinical and Pathological Observations in India," for distribution to such libraries and institutions as the Indian Government may think fit.

THE Ashantees, it seems, imagined the telegraph-line to be a fetish, and, in imitation, carried a line of their own from tree to tree throughout the length of the road, using cotton cord for the purpose with balls of white calico to represent insulators.

WE publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. A. Forbes, Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, to the *Englishman*, explaining upon what authority he had sent the telegram respecting high caste women being employed upon the relief works in Bengal.

TELEGRAMS from Mauritius received via Aden report that there was a serious cyclone about the end of March, which lasted for six days; a great deal of damage has been done to the shipping in port, and it is feared it has extended out to sea; and much damage has been done to both homeward and outward bound vessels.

THE hot season appears to be over at Belgaum, and the inhabitants have had rains at last. On Wednesday there was a good shower, which was just enough to damp the surface of the earth. There appears to be plenty of rain overhead in the locality of Belgaum, and as there is a great scarcity of water, nobody will object to the rain falling immediately.

THE account of the Cape of Good Hope Colonial revenue and expenditure is again satisfactory. The return in question comes down to the 30th September last, and shows that during the preceding twelve months the revenue of the colony amounted to £1,170,473, irrespective of £770,000 in loans raised under Act No. 15 of 1872. The ordinary expenditure for the same period was £1,599,143. The receipts exceeded those for the previous twelve months by £241,198.

AT Belgaum, on the 15th instant, two men suffered the extreme penalty of the law. There were three partners, who were sleeping in a field which was their property. One of them was found brutally murdered, the other two were arrested, tried, and found guilty, but are now no more. They appealed to the High Court and petitioned H. E. the Governor, but got no satisfaction. Two more culprits are in the jail on whom the sentence of capital punishment has been passed; the date of their execution is not yet fixed.

The *Rangoon Mail* reports that the following [illegible] may shortly be expected in [illegible] Burmah [illegible]—Colonel Ardagh contemplates [illegible] early departure to Europe, Colonel [illegible] becoming his *locum tenens*, the [illegible] latter officer being filled up by Mr. [illegible] Smith. On the sanction of Government [illegible] the formation of the new district reaching the Chief, it is anticipated that Captain Gower will be nominated to the post, and that Captain Evanson, the popular magistrate of Rangoon, will proceed to Kyouk-Phyoo as Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

THE London *Times* has published a letter from the head of the Kashgar Embassy to his brother, Mr Forsyth, Q. C., the new member for Marylebone. The writer repeats his belief that English can at any time undersell Russian goods in the Central Asian markets. In fact it appears that much of what passes under the name of Russian, is in reality English merchandize. The image and superscription thereon may be Russian, but it will be found, says Mr. Forsyth, that the makers hail from Sheffield, Birmingham, or Manchester. In that case, asks he, why should not English manufacturers be content. What does it matter whether your goods reach Central Asia by the Karakorum Pass or by Moscow?

FROM the statement prepared by Mr. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, Akola District, Berar, showing the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1873 up to the week ending the 11th April 1874, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the seasons of 1872-73 and 1871-72, we find that the total exports for the week ending 11th April 1874 were 247,087 full-pressed bales, 1,130 half-pressed bales, and 6,498 docras; total exports up to 11th April 1873 160,860 full-pressed bales, 21,459 half-pressed bales and 12,440 docras; up to 11th April 1872 122,869 full-pressed bales, 31,528 half-pressed bales, and 9,266 docras.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* observes:—"The reduction of the railway fare for the transport of food grain has developed a trade between the Punjab and Behar. The harvest in the land of the five rivers has been this year most abundant, and under the stimulus of high prices and of half railway fare, large quantities of grain are coming down from Loodiana and other districts. The profit which the trader makes under half fare is Rs. 19 per ton. But the full fare would have not only absorbed this profit but cost the trader about Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 more for transport." This fact is certainly worthy of consideration by those who have the control of railway charges. We have heard it stated that a reduced rate would not have sufficient effect on the traffic to render it profitable, but that we are very much inclined to doubt.

A CORRESPONDENT of an up-country paper, writing from Bangalore says that Colonel Malleson, whose *History of the French in India* has lately been well translated into the language of the people to whom it relates, is understood to be at present engaged on another work. Its appearance is expected about the end of this year, and anything from the pen of this gifted author must give pleasure. The article which recently appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* on the minor King of Mysore was much thought of at home, and it is said the authorities at the India Office were much pleased with the agreeable account of the manner in which the young Rajah is being trained. All here who have read the article bear testimony to the truth of the facts therein recorded.

A QUESTION of some importance has just been decided by the Third Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., auctioneers, instituted a suit against Mr. Moses, an attorney, for difference of loss, arising out of a re sale of certain articles bought for the defendant, which he refused to take delivery of. It appears that Mr. Moses employed a broker to bid for him, up to Rs. 25, for articles of stationery at the sale of Messrs. Barham, Hill and Co.'s stock, and the broker exceeded his authority, and bought in Mr. Moses's name goods to the value of Rs. 150. Mr. Moses, on hearing of this, repudiated the transaction. Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. hold him liable for the acts of his agent, and contend that he should have informed them of the limited authority given to the agent. The case has been heard by Mr. MacEwen, the Third Judge, who has dismissed the suit, contingent upon the opinion of the High Court. The learned Judge was of opinion that the broker was a special agent, with limited authority, and that it is the duty of persons dealing with a special agent to acquaint themselves as to the extent of his authority. He said that this was the English law with regard to special agents, but he felt some difficulty in reconciling it with the provisions of certain sections of the Indian Contract Act and therefore he would refer the question to the High Court. The Judge said that the real question in the case was: "If a person employed a broker to bid for and buy a paper weight for two rupees and the broker, in addition to buying the paper weight, bought a piano and a carriage and a pair of horses for 2,000—would the person employing the broker be liable for the whole?"

THE MELEE AT ST. PAUL'S, POONA.

(Before Dr. A. G. FRAZER, Railway Magistrate, First Class.)

THURSDAY, 16TH APRIL, 1874.

Mr. C. W. Allen, Mooktear Vakeel, appeared for the complainant.

Mr. N. Xavier, Mooktear Vakeel, for the accused.

Imprimis it must be stated that Mr. Samuel Baillie, a student of the Poona Engineering College, as stated in our impression of Thursday last, laid a criminal information against Mr. Edward Critchell, the head master of the Pensioners' School, and Mr. Christopher George, a student of the same College, before Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, for assault and battery, immediately after divine service, in the vicinity of St Paul's Church, on the evening of Sunday last, the 12th instant. Subsequently, however, Mr. Edward Critchell, who was better disposed and who had no intention of publishing this scandal in the first instance, laid a countercharge against Mr. Samuel Baillie, before Dr. Frazer, the Railway Magistrate, under sections 323 and 504 of the Penal Code. Colonel Evezard fixed Friday, the 17th, for the disposal of Mr. Baillie's complaint, whilst Dr. Frazer proceeded with the enquiry into Mr. Critchell's complaint on Thursday, the 16th instant.

Prelusive to the opening of the case Mr. Xavier informed His Worship that his client (Mr. Baillie) had already complained against Mr. Critchell, the complainant in this case, in another Court, and begged that the present trial may be postponed, pending the result of Mr. Baillie's complaint in the first instance.

Mr. Allen, in one of those sweet, plain, and interesting little speeches, so characteristic of him, explained that the plea put in by Mr. Xavier was no reason that the case should not be proceeded with; that Colonel Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate, erroneously entertained Mr. Baillie's complaint, inasmuch as the offence alleged to have been committed was not within that officer's jurisdiction, and concluded by expressing his extreme regret that the case should have been brought into Court at all; that he used his utmost endeavours to effect a reconciliation between the parties, and that he still hoped that an amicable settlement would terminate this unfortunate—most unfortunate for the accused—affair, originating as if it were from a prior family feud.

Dr. Frazer quite endorsed Mr. Allen's remarks, and said that it would afford him great pleasure if a friendly understanding was arrived at by the parties concerned, and he would allow them time to consider the matter.

After some conversation between the two Mooktear Vakeels an amicable arrangement was found impossible, and Dr. Frazer had no alternative but to proceed with the case.

The substance of the statement made by the complainant, Mr. Edward Critchell, on solemn affirmation, was as follows:—I attended divine service at St. Paul's last Sunday evening. While I was in a pew before the accused, he placed a book behind me. I lent against it, and it hurt me. After this he put his foot up, and kicked my arm, and kept shaking my chair with his foot from behind. Some one placed my hat on my chair, so that it might be smashed when I sat upon it. From surrounding circumstances I say that accused must have done it. Near the door of the church I asked the accused for an explanation of his conduct. He gave me a shove. I then caught him by the arm and led him out, when accused tried to free himself from my grasp and I knocked him down. Accused then abused me, calling me a blackguard in the hearing of others. I then checked him two or three times, *i. e.*, I slapped him and threw him down. I then left him. Accused then came up to me and struck me with a stick. I struggled again, caught him, and slapped him. He then called me a blackguard in the presence of persons returning from church, all the way up to the Revenue Commissioner's office.

This evidence was materially corroborated by Mr. Christopher George, and Mr. Alfred Bartley, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Morgan and Balcrishna; whose evidence strengthened the case for the prosecution, leaving no doubt as to the audacity, and culpability of the accused. Master Teddy Rees was also called, and confirmed the use of the opprobrious appellation "a blackguard" having been used by Mr. Baillie towards Mr. Critchell, but his evidence was not recorded.

Dr. Frazer then asked the accused several questions and cautioned him in the usual way, adding that whatever he said would be used against him at his trial. Mr. Baillie answered the questions put to him in the negative, denying all but two facts, and it is needless to say that these two facts formed the two most important features in the case for the prosecution. The accused admitted having struck the complainant two blows with his stick, and of having defamed him by calling him "a blackguard," supporting the first fact by the pleas of provocation and the right of self-defence. The learned magistrate, Dr. Frazer, apparently took a very serious view of the case. He particularly expounded the law as to the right of self-defence, and concluded by saying that the charges were serious, and that the offences having been committed at the time and place pointed out by the prosecution rendered it still more serious, and that he would be obliged to commit the accused to the Court of Sessions; but, added the worthy magistrate, in a calm and conciliatory tone, out of a regard to the position and respectability of the parties and their families, he would give them a second chance and adjourn the case till the following morning, when he sincerely hoped, acting upon his suggestion and the advice of the vakeels on both sides, a reconciliation would be effected, and thus happily terminate the case out of Court.

The same evening, Mr. Xavier, who did his best out of a bad case, addressed Mr. Allen the following letter, the terms of which were duly carried out:—

16th April 1874.

Dear Sir,—I have advised my client to agree to both cases being settled out of Court as it is desired by all parties, and in deference to the suggestion of Dr. Frazer, in the manner proposed by you, *i.e.* both young men to go up to each other, and say, let the past be forgotten, and I am happy to say that my client has agreed. I think that this may be done in the court-yard to-morrow morning.—Yours very truly,

H. N. XAVIER.

C. W. ALLEN, Esquire.

Mr. Baillie then withdrew his complaint from the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, and thus terminated the *melée* on consecrated ground, at St. Paul's Church, Poona on the evening of Sunday, the 12th April 1874.

HIGH COURT.—21ST APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

484-68—Dallas and Lynch—His Highness Toocajee Maharaj v Moorlidhur Jotmull—Prescot and Winter.

827-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhouram Maddon Gopall v Ramnarayen Bhanjee and others—Shapurjee and Thacurdass and M. B. Bharkaya.

842-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Manockchund Cappoorchund v Premchund Lalbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

26-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Vundravundas Purshotumdas v Hormusjee Bapoojee Viccajee—No appearance.

33-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bharmull Ruttonsey v Mahomed bin Fukeer Mahomed &c.—No appearance.

46-74—In person—Elias Ally v Heeralall Hurjeevundas—No appearance.

58-74—M. B. Barbhaya—Bhanabhoy Dwarkadas v Jugjeevundas Hemjee—No appearance.

61-74—Shamrao Pandoorung—Munilall Punamchund and others v Lachmandas Soanlall—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

67-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Tribhovundas Nuthoobhoy and others v Poodlic Narayen and others—Jefferson and Payne.

102-74—Ardasir F.—Dantrejee Andajee and another v Jalthajee Roopajee and another—No appearance.

106-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dawjee Pestonjee Bhoy v Khan Mahomed Dhurrumsey—No appearance.

107-74—Pestonjee C.—Abdool Sutar Hamud v Shuroofuddin bin Shaik, &c.—No appearance.

108-74—Ardasir F.—Dr. Manockjee Adurjee v Cawasjee Eduljee K.—No appearance.

109-74—M. H Khan—Goculdas Gopaldas v Goolabroy Radhakisson and others—No appearance.

138-74—Jefferson and Payne—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib v Narayen Crustna Laud—No appearance.

140-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Lalljee Cutchra and others v Visram Ameerchund—No appearance.

142-74—Dallas and Lynch—Inderjee Naronjee and another v Henry Gamble and others—No appearance.

147-74—Junardhun G.—Rajana Jalu v Canjee Khetsey—No appearance.

150-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Dhunjee Poormull and others v Boodee, widow—Tyabjee & Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

324-72—Dallas and Lynch—The Framjee Cawasjee Patent Press Co. v The Apollo Press Company—Manisty Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.

817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Trikumjee Premjee v Bai Ladcore—Dallas and Lynch.

575-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowram Ramchunder v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

71-73—Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Assaria Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skepsey.

75-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Ghanchee Mahomed Abdoola v Hajee Adum Hajee Jacob—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

120-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb B. v Lalloobhoy Abeychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

122-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb B. v Chaganbhoy Hemchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

156-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Vullubdas Jairam v Bhimjee Ghirdhur and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

160-73—Remington Hore and Langly—Dhurumsey Vullubdas and another v Purshotum Ludha—Crawford and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.]

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia v Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

THE PRINCIPLE OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

(*Englishman.*)

MOST of our readers will have perused with a feeling of relief the announcement that the District Magistrate of Kurrachee had overruled the proceedings of Mr. Gibbons, the Junior Magistrate, in the matter of the missionary tract, at which certain of the Mahomedans of the place had taken umbrage. Mr. Gibbon's conduct on this occasion, equally with that pursued by Mr. Souter under very similar circumstances in Bombay, admitted of but two constructions, viz., either that the Government endorsed a view of the rights of a section of its subjects destructive of the principle of religious liberty; or that it entertained too great a dread of that section of its subjects to uphold its own views on the question. We hardly know which of these ideas would have been likely to produce the more mischief. The former would have resulted sooner or later in demands which must have been peremptorily refused; demands which would have been preceived with a conviction of right fostered by the authorities themselves, and the refusal of which would consequently have been taken as a grievous wrong. The latter would have engendered a most dangerous feeling of contempt, liable at any moment to break out in open defiance.

We stated at the time how serious we felt Mr. Souter's error to be, and how necessary it was that the principle he acted on should be repudiated by the Government. This unfortunate occurrence at Kurrachee, of the connection of which with that error there can be no reasonable doubt, more than confirms our view; and, re-assuring as Colonel Lambert's declaration is, we can hardly think that it is enough.

The doubt which has been cast on the policy of the Government upon a most important point, extends far beyond the area of Colonel Lambert's authority, and far beyond the limits which his warning is likely to reach. The news of the suppression of the missionary pamphlet will be spread with a mischievous sedulousness, and accepted with an eager credence, which will not be accorded to the less agreeable tidings of Colonel Lambert's action in the matter. Whether on this ground, or on the ground of the supreme importance of not being misunderstood on such a question, the Government should not, we think, rest content with any such vicarious exposition of its policy and intentions. *Quieta non movere* is an admirable maxim in all places, and preminently so in this country. But the tranquillity of the public mind has been already disturbed, and a delusion created, which it is the duty of the Government to dissipate.

We counsel no noisy or obtrusive proclamation. The occasion does not require any; and even the most harmless proclamations in India are apt to give rise to a disproportionate amount of excitement and idle speculation. But we do trust that the Government of India will, in its own *Gazettes*, review these proceedings, and re-affirm its policy on the question involved, in terms which shall be at once dignified and unmistakable.

More than this, we are strongly of opinion that what has happened renders it most desirable that the 298th section of the Penal Code should be so amended as to remove all doubt about the kind of injury to the religious feelings aimed at in it by the Legislature.

The section in question runs as follows:—

Whoever, with the deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of any person, utters any word, or makes any sound in the hearing of that person, or makes any gesture in the sight of that person, or places any object in the sight of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Whether a man's feelings are wounded or not, depends upon his susceptibility. It is rather too much to expect everyone to abstain from even deliberately doing everything that may happen to be injurious to the feelings of any other person or sect, no matter how unreasonably sensitive they may be. It is clearly shown by what has happened at Kurrachee that the religious feelings of some Muhammadans are wounded by expressions which have hitherto been considered to fall within the legitimate bounds of respectful religious controversy. So long as the discovery had not been made, the missionary might have successfully pleaded the absence of deliberate intention. But he could not do so now.

There is evidently no limit but the caprice of religious sentiment to the restrictions which might thus be put upon liberty of expression.

THE Kurrachee correspondent of the *Indian Statesman* writes:—

Colonel Lambert, the Collector of Kurrachee, who lately returned to this station from his official tour through the province, called together a large number of the influential members of the Moslem community, and gave them distinctly to understand that he stood vested with authority to act as to him should seem proper with regard to the petition they had presented to the City Magistrate. He then made known to them that it was not his intention to stop the circulation of the pamphlet, as they desired, as it contained nothing which was in his opinion offensive or derogatory to either their Prophet or creed. Colonel Lambert further gave them to understand that he would not allow them to disturb the public peace. He then requested them to conserve the quietude that had so long prevailed in the station and to sign a document containing several conditions of a binding nature. If any should fail in the fulfilment of the same, a fine of Rs. 5,000 was stipulated on the document. The request for signature was willingly acceded to by all, with one exception, and that one stood boldly before all the assembled persons and declined to put his name on the bond, adding that he was quite prepared to answer for his refusal. Such an open declaration earned for him his deserts. Colonel Lambert ordered him to be arrested, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Before dismissing his guests Colonel Lambert told them, that since they were the heads of their community he would hold them responsible for any breach of the peace that might be created by the other members of their sect. He explained to them fully that if any attempt were made to interfere with the Rev. Mr. Sheldon or any other preacher of the Gospel, it would bring upon the whole of their community the displeasure of the British Government. In fact, matters were so clearly expounded to them that they could not have failed to understand the intentions of our Collector should any unseemly conduct on their part come to his notice. A monster meeting of the Mussulmans was held in the town on Thursday night, for consultation on the steps to be taken on behalf of their brother, who had been condemned to suffer for his utter disregard of authority. The morning following a petition was presented to Colonel Lambert, praying for the release of the delinquent, but the petitioners told the petitioners that he could not lightly regard the insult that had been offered to the law, himself and the other English officers who were present. But the petitioners urged more earnestly, and when they represented that the prisoner was repentant, and willing to sign the bond for the preservation of peace, Colonel Lambert ordered the release of the offender. Nothing further has occurred during the week, and as it is generally the wiser plan to look at the bright-est side of anything, let me presume and say that the storm has blown over; at least such is the opinion of all I meet. Yet I think the smouldering fires may yet burst into flame. I hope I may be wrong in the opinion I express, but from several circumstances that have come beneath my notice I think they have not been altogether put out.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN OFFICE," THURSDAY EVENING.

THE first definite step towards lower rates for money has taken place to-day by the Bank having reduced its charges for accommodation by 1 per cent. all round. It has also reduced the margin on advances against Government Securities by 2 per cent. on the 4 per cents., and by 1 per cent. on other descriptions. The weekly statement issued to-day does not, however, show any marked relief as compared with the statement of last week; and to see clearly the relief the money-market has received, it is necessary to compare to-day's statement with that of a fortnight back, which shows that the public demand during that period has receded by upwards of 40 lakhs of rupees. Notwithstanding this, the cash-balances are now lower than they were then by 20 lakhs of rupees, owing to the heavy requirements of Government, who have sent about half a crore of rupees up-country for rice during the period under review; and the treasury-balances at the Bank are now nearly 60 lakhs lower than they were a fortnight ago, the difference between that and the 20 lakhs being made up by decrease in the requirements of the general public. To-day's reduction in the Bank rate may, therefore, be viewed as a decided sign of greater ease ahead, for it is not likely that it would have occurred unless it had been pretty well known that the treasury-balances would now be free from further curtailment, if indeed they do not now begin to augment, as in ordinary circumstances they have a tendency to do at this season. A continued loss of the business of the public would have followed a maintenance of previous rates. The Government balance at the head office of the Bank is now at an extremely low figure—40 lakhs of rupees. The Bank's rates are now 10 per cent. for Loans on Government Paper, repayable on demand; and 11½ and 12½ per cent. for discount of 30 and 60-day Bills respectively. In the bazar money is still stightly cheaper than the Bank.

The reported import of upwards of a crore of rupees worth of silver from England, noticed last week, proved to be a mistake, the foundation of it being an import of 11 lakhs by the Currency Department from Madras, in the customs entry of which the mistake arose.

STATE OF THE CROPS AND PEOPLE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Bustee.—Harvest nearly threshed out. Outturn good. Prices unchanged. About 40,000 people on relief works. Number in poorhouses small.

Gorucknpore, 12th April.—Prices somewhat lower as rubbee comes in. Number on relief works increased,—in north 28,600 and in south 22,500. Most of these believed not to be driven to work by severe distress. Rates of pay lowered to check unnecessary relief. In city poorhouse 1,060; in tuhseelee poorhouse 400. Rs. 1,57,000 advanced to traders up to 7th April for purchase of food grains. Nepal Government authorizes sale of surplus jurhum rice-seed to persons with passes from the Collector.

Ghazeepore, 15th April.—Prices slightly fallen. On relief works 558. In receipt of charitable relief (twice a week) 1,200. Daily charitable relief stopped.

Mirzapore, 14th April.—Prices in Ganges valley unchanged; in the south slightly lower. Harvest almost over. Mangoes promise well. Mohwa outturn abundant north of Soane; in south considerably under average. In Doodhee 700 people on nine relief works; in Ooproudh 421. Emigration from Doodhee checked by tuccavee advances for purchase of food-grain. Some import of grain from the south.

Benares, 14th April.—No distress. Sufficient employment still given by threshing and winnowing.

Azimgurh, 12th April.—Prices stationary. Rubbee harvested. Good average outturn of wheat and barley. Urhur, gram, and peas gave from 8 to 10 annas. Poorhouse at head-quarters relieved 100 people.

Jounpore, 14th April.—Prices stationary. Rubbee outturn good.

Allahabad.—Outturn of harvest average. About 200 couples receive charitable relief.

Banda, 14th April.—Rise of prices at head-quarters due to exportation to native states and to Cawnpore. Employment afforded by threshing and mohwa gathering; mohwa crop said to be abundant in south-east and deficient in north. One poorhouse in Kirwee closed; total number in poorhouses 1,286. Three relief works with 1,419; money advanced to 34 purdah-nisheen women for cotton-spinning.

Humeerpore, 14th April.—Prices unchanged. Threshing nearly finished. Five relief works with 1,285. Charitable relief to 269; export of grain to Bundelkhund; import from Cawnpore.

Jhansie.—Not received.

Cawnpore, 15th April.—Prices fallen. Rubbee harvest continues; average outturn expected.

Futtehgurh, 15th April.—Rubbee nearly all harvested; outturn average.

Agra, 15th April.—Prices lower as harvest comes in. Outturn reported fair.

Allygurh, 14th April.—Rubbee nearly harvested.

Meerut, 15th April.—Harvest continues. Outturn promises to be exceedingly good.

Saharunpore, 15th April.—Harvest continues. Crops excellent.

Bijnour, 14th April.—Harvest continues. Sugarcane sprouting and looks well.

Moradabad.—15th April.—Harvest continues. No exports.

Bareilly, 15th April.—Slight fall in prices.

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HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

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THE "DAILY NEWS" SPECIAL AND THE SENSATION TELEGRAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

SIR—About a month ago your journal contained a leading article commenting on the following passage in a telegram of mine from Patna to the *Daily News*: "High-caste women working on the relief-roads along with common coolies." Every Indian paper had a gird at this statement—this one with a cynical swagger of assumed omniscience, that one with a comical waddle of clumsy but spiteful jocularity.

Of the tone of your article I had no reason to complain, with one exception, which may have been hypercritical, that the excuses you were good enough to make for me were based on the assumption that I was a credulous idiot. The fact contained in my telegram was communicated to me, *ipsissimis verbis*, by Mr. Stuart Bayley, the Commissioner of Patna, from his own personal observation. It was open to me at once to furnish you with this my authority as an immediate reply to your criticism; and as it seems to me, the reply, so far as I was personally concerned, would have been conclusive. But I preferred to wait until I should have again met Mr. Bayley, and have asked him at once for his permission to name him as my authority, and to furnish me with the details of the circumstance. Yesterday, for the first time since I left Patna, I saw Mr. Bayley, who is now on tour in this district, accompanied by Mr. T. Gibbon, the manager of the Bettiah Raj, who was with Mr. Bayley also on the tour, in the course of which "high-caste women" were found working on the relief-roads along with common coolies."

On the 24th January last, Mr. Bayley and Mr. Gibbon were travelling through Northern Motecharee, and came on a relief-road near Adapore, on which about 3,000 people were at work. Among this crowd they found 120 women belonging to the Rajpoot, Lala, Bhabun, and Brahmin castes. I need not tell you that all these are high castes. The Rajpoots are the warrior caste; the Lalas are the Kyesth or writer caste under a local synonym. The Bhabuns are a somewhat impure caste of Brahmins, but among them are numerous families of high consideration; the Rajahs of Benares, Bettiah, Hutwah, Seorzoon, and Shoocar, are of this caste. Brahmins are Brahmins, and no definition of them is called for from me.

The women referred to at first denied that their husbands were with them on their works, but ultimately admitted that this was so; and the husbands were seen, and confessedly and obviously were of the castes named.

I think it is not easy, in the face of this statement, to question the strict and categorical accuracy of the information which I sent to England, that "high-caste women were working on the roads along with common coolies." It is beside the question for me to mention that, while I have been in this district, I have myself seen numerous Brahmin women on the public works.

THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE *DAILY NEWS* OF LONDON.

Shirkarpore, Ramnuggur Sub-Division, April 13.

FAMINE IN BENGAL.

A CORRESPONDENT, now on the North-Eastern frontier of Tirhoot, writes as follows from Durbhunga:—"There were many starving infants on the works lately unable to digest the coarse food given them. One died whilst I was there. I saw it dying and also another which, I suppose, is dead by this time. There will certainly be great mortality among the children. Mangoes are coming on, and it is feared great sickness will then ensue. I saw one dead body to-day of a man who had undoubtedly been starved to death. It was lying in an out-of-the-way place near some stagnant water. I have now seen about 45,000 men, women and children here. With the exception of the native overseers and heads of the gangs nearly all the people look very thin and poorly fed, and some look wretchedly emaciated. But happily there is up to date little sickness among the people, and there is a brightness and cheerfulness among the gangs which was woefully wanting in the people I saw further south. Of late some cases of small-pox have appeared. This morning I saw one of the workers with small-pox on him: he was at once sent home. The great dread is the breaking out of disease, and it is feared that, with the fall of rain, which is now anxiously looked for, for the sake of the sowing, there will be more sickness. With the people emaciated as they are an epidemic would kill by thousands. The water difficulty is increasing. The labourers on the roads have, some of them, to go miles for water to drink. All feel that the transport difficulty is a great one. Yet the officials all speak with great confidence of their ability to tide over these difficulties. The difficulty about Hattee has struck me much: 720,000 maunds of rice have yet to be carried to the seven relief centres in that subdivision. These will form at least 40,000 cartloads. 2,000 carts constantly employed and allowing three days for going and coming would require sixty days to deliver the amount fixed upon. I suppose greater progress has been made in supplying the northern divisions with grain. I have just been conversing with a respectable landowner, who tells me that twenty-five per cent. of the women and girls employed are such as never do any work other than their ordinary household duties, and would never think of leaving their homes but under severe pressure of hunger. The most serious fact at present is that disease is appearing in the cattle used for transport. Some of the carters are being seized with panic. This may become serious and lead to a collapse of the arrangements for the dispersion of the grain at the several depots. Mr. MacDonnell, the Magistrate, feels certain that if no unforeseen cause of failure comes the grain can be got to the chief depot in each centre. He feels that it may be difficult to get it to the smaller circles. But if the cattle break down he must begin to despair. I saw four bullocks one day with two carts, one bullock was dead, the other dying, and a third very sickly looking. Every day adds to the difficulties and anxieties of the position.—*Friend of India.*

HOW I WAS WRECKED.

STR. BURMAH.

(BETWEEN TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO.)

APRIL 3RD, 1874.

MY DEAR————,—You will doubtless be anxious to hear from me—how I am, and how we were shipwrecked. I have been waiting for a moment of inspiration before commencing my letter, but it won't come. We are getting near Colombo now.

Imprimis.—We sailed in the good ship Chaldea from Bombay, about half-past five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 21st of March. Besides myself, there were fourteen other first-class passengers, including three ladies (one unmarried.) This is an unusually large number, and we were congratulating ourselves on the pleasant trip we should all have together, and so it proved. On Sunday morning, we reached Rutnagherry at 7 o'clock A.M., and after stopping only a short time, steamed away for Vingorla, distant 80 miles. The morning passed about the same as all Sundays do on board-ship; tiffin was got over, and we all retired—some to read: others to have their *siesta*.

The sky was clear, not a breath of air stirred, and the only sound that broke the tranquil calmness was the thumping of the screw as it merrily propelled us through the sparkling water. What a splendid day, and who would have thought that a catastrophe then was awaiting us. Onward we sped, and unconscious of the hidden danger we were approaching. It was just a quarter to three o'clock when, as we were quietly reposing, the steamer struck some rock with a tremendous bang, which sent crockery, glass, boxes, and ourselves, sprawling on the deck in all directions. The steamer,—which was going at the rate of 8½ knots an hour—scraped along for about 10 seconds with a tremendous noise, and trembling like a leaf; and then there came another bang worse than the first, which heeled the ship over on her side, nearly capsizing her altogether. We all of us rushed on deck, and there a scene met us which I shall never forget. You must know we were carrying 75 soldiers and some women down to Cannanore to join a regiment there. These men were occupying the fore-part of the ship, and as soon as we struck, their berths and saloon filled with water. When I got on deck some had taken possession of the boats, and were evidently in a great state of panic. Others were pushing and climbing up trying to get in, and were being pushed back by those already there. A native fireman, who was being kept back by a soldier, seized hold of long piece of iron chain, and swung it round at him. Fortunately it missed his head, but struck his arm, causing a nasty wound. In the meantime, while all this confusion was going on, and natives falling out and hugging each other, our lady passengers remained perfectly calm and collected; not so the women forward, who came aft immediately with their children, and were crying bitterly with despair as they threw their arms around them. For my own part I could scarcely realize the fact that we were going down, although, I could see we were by looking over the side. I have since tried to analyse my feelings at that time but cannot. I am certain of one thing, that if the ship had gone down, none of us passengers would have been saved. The soldiers would have fought like demons—another such scene as on board the Northfleet would have been enacted over again, and we should all have gone down together. This is no idle fancy of mine, and had you seen how they behaved at fire, you would have said the same.——was also of my opinion. We still kept on steaming at full speed, but going very slowly, as the fore compartment was full of water and the ship very heavy. We were sinking fast, and the captain immediately decided on running us ashore before we went down. Fortunately we were not far from the coast, and in some places it appeared sandy. We went on and discovered a little creek, and towards this the ship was with difficulty turned. We all held on to something to await the shock, but the bottom turned out to be only sand, and we grounded very easily. The captain afterwards told us that if we had been ten minutes later, we should have been unable to reach land as the water was then breaking through into the engine-room. The Chaldea is built in three compartments, each one being air and water tight from the other. This was the saving of us, as the water was kept from coming into the after-hatches. The fore compartment filled immediately, and had it been a ship built on the old style, we should probably have sunk ten minutes after striking. Shortly after grounding the weight of water burst the fore compartment, and filled the second where the engines were. Our baggage was quickly got out

SOCIETY IN NEW YORK.

(From the *New York Times*.)

READERS of the *New York Times* will recollect that we have had to make many expostulations against gross extravagance, but until the exigencies and misfortunes of the panic furnished a text for preaching economy as a patriotic duty, there was, without doubt, considerable difficulty in any effort to inaugurate social retrenchment. While there are at least 100 families whose position is so secure that they can spend as much as they like or as little as they please without incurring any attacks on the ground of display or meanness, it must be granted that the major part of our social world consists of *novi homines* who feel themselves bound to do as others do. Therefore, so long as the shoddyites scattered money to the right and left, and spent with a fury of extravagance akin to the miners of Australia, who made sandwiches of banknotes, they created a tendency towards ridiculous expenditures which carried away all those who were not above the force of example. That they bare now subsided is due less to the money shrinkage of the panic than to the fact that people care less now for the imputation of being mean, since economy has been held up as a patriotic act, and has been practised as such by those families who are in reality the true leaders of society. Bit by bit the shoddy impulse born of war has subsided, and the social relations of the past Winter season have been nearer their true standard than at any time since 1860. The number of entertainments given has been greatly diminished, and their character has been comparatively inexpensive. Some few "germans" have been given, but the entertainment *par excellence* of the season has been the kettle-drum. This is simply a reception in the afternoon, say from 3 to 7 o'clock, when for the most part ladies only could be present. The toilet on such occasions has been greatly simplified. The fashion in toilets also has shown a marked spirit of economy. Last year the milliners and the ladies between them seemed to be trying to spend money, to [illegible] to produce the least possible effect at the [illegible] cost. Postillion jackets, paniers, [illegible] positively were heaped one upon the [illegible] lady's dress consumed 44 yards [illegible]pendent of trimming. Now the [illegible]kirt, even when highly trimmed, do not [illegible]an 28 yards. When it is remembered [illegible]rial costs from 3 dlrs. to 5 dlrs. a yard, [illegible]omy of the retrenchment may be conceived. Also the beautiful style of dress called Gabrielle, from the beautiful mistress of Henri Quatre, and the long peaked waists of the time of Francis I., both of them most artistic costumes, full of beauty and refinement, are once again coming into vogue, and these require the least possible amount of material. The refreshments consumed at these kettle-drums are also of an inexpensive character. Tea, bouillon cakes, sandwiches, and tartines are about all that hostesses offer their guests. All the Sardanapalian riot of former seasons has been banished. The punch, the champagne, the hecatombs of birds, the piles of fried oysters, the tureens of the same bivalves stewed, the lobster salad, and all the old incentives to over-eating and intoxication have passed away. It seems to be recognized now that an assembly is not an occasion for feasting; it is simply one of those social devices by which people come to know each other. But while the kettle-drums have been thus stinted, it does not appear that there has been any diminution in the use of table luxuries. From statements made by eminent furnishers it appears that there is a constantly increasing expenditure for domestic purposes. Men live better at home, drink more wine, have more luxuries, and indeed are becoming more civilized, if the number of wants may be taken as an indication of civilization. The sale of olives and foreign cheeses—Roquefort, De Brie, Gruyere, Neufchatel, Stilton, Parmesan—is becoming larger with every month. So with the commoner kinds of claret—those used with dinner and not after it. In fact, one furnisher intimates that twenty years ago there was comparatively a greater demand for Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Latour, La Rose, &c. Now the inquiries are for St. Emilion, St. Estephe, Fronsac, St. Florent, and similar brands. With sherry it is seemingly the reverse. The outery against loaded sherries has brought into requisition a superior and far more expensive article. In England the excessive demand for cheap sherries has led to the importation of thin wines, brandied excessively to keep them alive. Here in America there is not a great call for cheap wines of foreign growth, because we have excellent home wines at a moderate rate. The statistics of these it is impossible to obtain, but it is certain that the consumption of American champagne, Missouri Imperial Sparkling and Urbans, is equal, if not superior, to that of the foreign article. This, last year, amounted to 2,487,108 bottles. An immense amount of this is drunk at home, quite as a matter of course, and without any thought of extravagance. There are houses where, if one has the *entrée*, one can drop in to lunch about 2 o'clock and find veal cutlets, cold round of beef, roasted to be eaten cold, fried oysters, and salad on the table, the butler handing round lemonade, champagne, and porter. And this sort of thing all the year round! It is fortunate for us that the American champagnes are so excellent, or, in default of sufficient production in the French champagne lands, we should be poisoned by chymical imitations. Another important item of expenditure will be found in canned fruits and vegetables. New York has the monopoly of all the fruits and vegetables that are grown within the limits of steam conveyance. South Carolina's best trade at this minute is the early vegetables she raises for this market. The Bermudas are in the same business; so are Florida and all the islands of the sea. It is the same with the late products of Canada. All that is not eaten or sold to other cities is canned and sold at rates so reasonable that the household table has an eternal look of midsummer. The mechanic can have his green peas on Christmas Day in plenty for 45 c[illegible], whereas it was thought a triumph of civilization when the millionaire could get a handful of tasteless things which it cost him a handful of gold to raise in his hot-house. This marks asure and certain progression towards luxury; but as luxury, kept within bounds, is one of the handmaids of civlization, this need not be deplored. Another sign of retrenchment is visible in the floral displays at entertainments. Last season the outlay in this particular was nothing less than frenzied. Flowers for a single party, especially on bridal occasions, would often cost over dolrs. 500, and this is quite moderate, and by no means exceptional. These enormous sums do not indicate the value of the flowers so much as the labour and the distorted ingenuity evinced in eccentric patterns. The bell of camellias, tube roses, and blush, or tea roses, which was suspended over the heads of the bride and groom, was often a master-piece of folly. There were some which cost dolrs. 600 a piece, but these were very large. Every single stem has to be trimmed with wire to keep it in its place, and it is necessary to employ a large number of hands to get the work done with necessary despatch. Some of these marriage bells were of enormous size, 2ft. across and 2ft. 4in. in depth. They were fastened to the ceiling at one end of the parlours, and the happy pair stood under them, the bridesmaids forming a semi-circle on either side. Every guest as he came up was expected to mumble out some congratulations, and an allusion to the old proverb, "Happy as a marriage bell" and then the soul of the hostess was easy within her, and she did not begrudge one cent. of the money. Floral displays now are more artistic than they were, but they are still extravagant. It may be that the influence of floral offerings at funerals accustoms people to this expense, and they think nothing of it. Friends consider it their duty to send a cross of camellias (dolrs. 100) or a crown (dolrs. 150), or a wreath (dolrs. 100), or an anchor (dolrs. 125), as a mark of sympathetic affection to the family of a deceased friend, and so the use of eccentric and abnormal floral forms gets to be something desired by the eye. It would be better if the arrangement of flowers at assemblies and parties were less stiff. It must be confessed that they are better than they were, though there is a wide margin for improvement and retrenchment here. With regard to expenditure in carriages, this is a luxury which the conditions of Manhattan Island have made a necessity. The time is passed when a man would go into a carriage-maker's store of a morning and buy an eight-spring carriage for dolrs. 3,500 to give to a friend, pretty much as Smith would buy for Robinson a bundle of havannahs. These things belonged to the Tammany times, and are not repeated now. During the panic there was a sudden diminution in the sale of such things, but since January it has been rather greater than during the same period last year. And there has been a steady downcome in the prices also. A lady can now have a neat coupe for dolrs. 1,400, or a landaulet for dolrs. 1,900 or an eight-spring for dolrs. 2,800. It cannot be denied that there is an unusual number of carriage owners in this city, in proportion to the population, as contrasted with other cities. But this is due, in a very great measure, to the want of riding accommodation. This is so keenly felt that many men are compelled to give up other luxuries which they would like because a carriage has grown to be a necessity. It seems just to say, then, that whereas there has been a great and even extraordinary retrenchment in social expenditures in all matters of mere display, there is a decided tendency towards expensive living, to good eating, to good drinking, to comfortable homes, and to keeping carriages. Some of these, probably all, are outgrowths of the external conditions that surround New Yorkers, and are not to be traced to any sets or cliques. The wicked, senseless extravagance which did come from certain cliques, and which reached its climax in the winter of 1872-73, has passed away, it is to be hoped, for ever.

THE U[illegible]

By our new and [illegible]
to[illegible]

Undoubtedly, S[illegible] really felt by th[illegible] hinted at is "S[illegible] opportunity could [illegible] the great annual [illegible]

There is a tide in the affairs of man which if taken at Putney Bridge, there or thereabouts, and at the right moment, will land you at Mortlake.

From this incidental quotation you will see that I know all about it, and can be at once poetic, prosaic, romantical, and matter-of-factical, but always sporting.

For a long time, it is true, you had nothing for me to do—which lends itself to a rhyme—

For a time, it is true,
I had nothing to do—

(You see my facility for this sort of thing, produced, I assure you, without the slightest study, and warranted genuine—no connection with anyone who has said it before) and I was always trying to impress the value of my services on the Common-sense Department at *Mr. Punch's* head-quarters.

I reminded the authorities that when these pages were adorned by the writings of the Great "Fat Contributor," you still had room for "A Spare Man."

I am that Spare Man.

The spare man in the spare place. I am only a few inches round the waist, and my average weight is under eleven stone.

The Examination I passed at your Office, to prove myself qualified, *did* prove it, and on the replies to such questions as to

Which is the Stroke?
Which is the Bow?
Does Bow ever pull Stroke, and *vice versâ*?

—I say, in answering these, I came off triumphantly.

The advantage which my size and figure give me over all other Sporting Correspondents, is marvellous, and experience (some stupid may say that he only knew of my [illegible]pertness" without the "ex,"—let him *P*) in swimming, driving, riding and my long experience across the Pampas of South America, render me hardy, nervous, dexterous, and untrappable.

So wishing to give my readers the very best possible information with regard to the coming race, in order that they may not put their money-bags on the wrong horse, I made an appointment with a trustworthy spy (a "creature of mine) and conveniently posted myself in order to receive an answer by return. It isn't often that a man is able to post himself, but I did, and what is more, did not get into the wrong box.

From information I received, I went down to Chiswick.

When at Chiswick, somebody in reply to a very simple question on my part, said to me rather roughly, "Oh? go to Putney!"

And so taking the hint, as, at all events, well intentioned, I went.

Do you know the Rushes on the bank? I don't mean the "Ugly Rushes" which occur when the crowd is in motion, but the pretty rushes the rushes, which "green grow, O," and so forth?

Well, that was my hiding-place. I don't mind saying so now that all is past—I mean the boats have passed and my report is finished.

I was at first surprised to find that there were twelve people in the eight-oared boat, but I subsequently discovered that I'd been watching a scratch crew from London. Very unfair to come cut twelve to eight, but owing to my whispered instructions to the Coxen (I mean the steerer, but he is called the Coxen), the Oxford men where able to hold their own.

The Oxford Crew has improved every day, and I really am inclined to think that unless anything should happen of sufficient importance to upset the calculations into which I carefully entered on this day, Oxford may be very safely backed. What I say is, *put the pot on.* (*Given from the Rushes, Monday evening, 23rd March.*)

Tuesday, 24.—Take the pot off again. The state of the betting yesterday as regards Oxford, was certainly "Polly, put the kettle on," but to-day the next line comes in and says, "Polly, take it off again."

Of course I would never let any private friendly feeling interfere with business, but the Coxen of the Cambridge boat has some of the best cigars I've ever smoked. Where he gets them I don't know, but he has promised me a case full. I dined early and not being in training freely mixing my little extra go of Thomas Toddy in order to keep the cold out. Having taken all that was necessary as a preservation from drowning—I always do this when I am going near the water, because prevention is better than cure; and if they give any number of glasses of hot brandy to a man *after* he's hauled out half drowned why not take that quantity beforehand, and thus ensure safety by anticipation? Well, as I was saying, having taken all that was necessary, I sallied forth to see the crew. It was with great difficulty that I did see the crew—I suppose on account of the fog, or mist, on the river. When, however, I caught a glimpse of them it seemed to me that there were sixteen men in each boat—a strain which I am sure the tight little craft could not bear. If they must have spare men like myself, why, take 'em out in the same boat and at the same time?

They seemed, too (and I speak impartially of both crews, and partially, also, from notes made on the spot, and from recollection), to be rowing very unsteadily. They were swaying about, and their oars going in anyhow.

From the bank I remonstrated with them, and explained, with my umbrella, in pantomime, "how it's done."

I suppose my energy led me to make a false step, as I have been subsequently informed that I was dragged out of the water by two amiable bargees (whom, at events, all I have had to pay handsomely for the service), brought home, and put to bed. It is most fortunate I was not drowned; but *that* I attribute entirely to my having so closely observed a distinguishing portion of the Humane Society's rules about the treatment of drowning persons in regard to liquor, as mentioned above.

Thinking it over so far, I say, have no hesitation. Put the pot on. Cambridge does the trick. S. M.

Wednesday Morning (Latest Intelligence).—As you publisht to day, of course I can only go up to the last moment. I saw 'em this morning. (The Oxford Coxen has got some good cigars, too, by the way. But I never allow personal friendship to prejudice business.) Take the pot off again, and hold on.

My offer of a double crew by way of a trial trip was accepted. I wanted to arrive at what exactly were the odds. Evidently, if I could get three eights all at once to row either University crew, it would be easily arrived at. If eight men in one boat can beat twenty-four men in three boats, what's the odds? But I needn't go into this simple question of the very *a b c* of Arithmetic, and *x y z* of Algebra.

If my crews hadn't behaved like idiots, coming down there merely to dine with me, and going back by train, I should have been able to tell my readers something this morning (in confidence), which would have made a fortune for the gent wot runs and reads between the lines. By the way, reaping between the lines is a very dangerous amusement: I don't advise anyone to try it with a Magazine, or a Newspaper, in his hands, at Clapham Junction.

But there can hardly be a question as to the results, any more than there can be as to a little bit of private Sporting Intelligence which I will give you next week, and which, if acted upon, will make cent. per cent. for the clever people, and put the knowing ones in the cart. I can imagine a knowing one, who must be uncommonly sorry now that he ever let himself be put into a *carte*; meaning Mr. Jean Luie. But, there, we've had quite enough of that.

I was told by a Trainer that I ought to have seen the Cambridge Crew in their swing. I replied that I really did not care about witnessing their childish amusements in recreation time, but wished only to consider them in their business hours. The idea of these athletes in a swing!—absurd. He smiled. I smiled. I mention this to show how not for one minute would I depart from my professional duties to you, to my readers, and to my country.

My final vaccination (as Mrs. Ramsbotham would have said), without prejudice, or wishing to hurt the feelings of either party (including the Lord Mayor, who has not asked me to dine, but no matter)—I say my final vaticination, put into a perfectly unobjectionable, though questionable form, is this:—

Which Crew rows dark?

The evident answer to this the intelligent Thinkist will see at a glance, and will spot as

THE WINNER

mentioned, and backed down to a tenpenny nail, by
—*Punch.* THE SPARE MAN.

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October, 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
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GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
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Bombay, February, 1874.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
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At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
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" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
S ON FIXED DEPOSIT.
Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at two and half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.
Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
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IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
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"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 78 years old."
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To the Proprietors of L.S.
"NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London."

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